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From bow to stern and along the middle line measure the surface length, then subdivide this length into equal parts according to the following rule:

1. A vessel the length of which does not exceed 50 feet English into 4 equal parts.
  2. A vessel, the length of which exceeds 50 feet English but is less than 120, into 6 equal parts.
  3. A vessel, the length of which is more than 120 feet English but less than 180, into 8 equal parts.
  4. A vessel, the length of which is more than 180, but less than 225 feet English into 10 equal parts.
  5. A vessel, the length of which exceeds 225 feet English into 12 equal parts.
- The product of the length of each part multiplied by its width will give the surface of each part, and the addition of these products will give the surface available for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

From this surface shall be deducted the space occupied by the machinery and any other nonavailable space between decks.

The number of square meters remaining shall be divided by 16. The product will give the number of pilgrims to be accommodated between decks.

The saloons of the first and second class cabins are reserved exclusively for the use of the persons occupying the berths.

Read and approved at session of the Superior Council of Health, August 18, 1903.

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

**AFRICA—Sierra Leone.**—Two weeks ended November 27, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 24. No contagious diseases reported.

**ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.**—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 884,619. Total number of deaths, 1,399, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 8, measles 9, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 29, and 152 from tuberculosis.

**AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Newcastle.**—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 49,280. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

**Sydney.**—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 508,510. Total number of deaths, 448, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 6, and 55 from tuberculosis.

**Queensland—Brisbane.**—Month of September, 1903. Census population, 119,428. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 3, and 1 from plague.

**AUSTRIA—Brünn.**—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 2, and 38 from tuberculosis.

**DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.**—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 32,263. Total number of deaths, 83. No contagious diseases reported.

**FRANCE—St. Etienne.**—Two weeks ended November 30, 1903. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths 102, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

**GERMANY—Strasbourg.**—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 159,006. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths

from diphtheria, 3 from enteric fever, 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from whooping cough, and 26 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended December 13, 1903. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths 15, including 2 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 12, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 19.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 31, diphtheria 16, whooping cough 24, enteric fever 15, and diarrhea 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,278 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 1 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 12, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 40.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including measles 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 7, and 31 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 12, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 22.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 16.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 29.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 735, including diphtheria 2, measles 34, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 1, and 13 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 512,359. Total number of deaths, 824, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 32, measles 2, and 107 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Two weeks ended December 19, 1903. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended November 30, 1903. Estimated population, 148,883. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from cholera reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended November 7 and 21, respectively, 1903. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. Nine deaths from smallpox reported.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 971. No deaths and no contagious diseases.